

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1857.

NUMBER 156.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

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will deceive and tranquillize nobody. Indeed, un-  
less the illustrious Professor comes out more ex-  
plicitly, and negatives the appalling presumption that his  
letter suggests, we shall confidently look for a sud-  
den and unpreceded panic in the storied land of  
witchcraft and wooden nutmegs. We shall await  
our next advices from New England with special  
interest.

This is very sweet and tender.  
(For the Louisville Bulletin.)

MEMORY'S DEAREST PICTURE.  
BY D. HADLEY, JR.

As the wind with mystic music sadly muffled by the door,  
And, like spirits from rosy dream-land, shadows dance  
Upon the floor,  
I am sitting in the hazy, dreamy of the "long ago,"  
Lying to its witching music in the heart's recesses,  
Led by Memory, I wander back through long departed  
years,  
Till my eyes grow dim and heavy with their weight of  
unhappy tears.

For there is a mournful glory, like a rainbow in the sky,  
In the pleasant recollection of the olden days gone by,  
Childhood's hours of blissful dreaming, free from sorrow,  
Care, and strife,  
Seem to me like sunny islands in the stormy sea of life;  
Glide their memories before me like the shadows of a  
stream,  
Like the heart-entrancing fancies of a pleasant summer's  
dream.

With a noiseless step I wander through the dim halls of the  
Past,  
And my pathway seems to gladden with their memory round  
it cast.  
Now I gaze upon the pictures hanging on the dim, old  
walls,  
Where the light of days departed with a mournful glory  
tells.

There is one meek and holy that my language is too  
faint  
Half its beauty, half its glory, half its loveliness to paint;  
Tis the picture of my sister—farther on she could not  
roam,  
So she faded by the wayside, and the angels took her  
home!

Often now her voice seems calling from that dim and dis-  
tant shore,  
And methinks I hear an angel softly treading heaven's  
high floor.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

KANSAS.—The free State men in Kansas, although  
they claim to be a very large majority and are we  
suppose a majority, have decided to take no part  
in the election of delegates to the convention to form  
a State constitution, but to let the election go by  
default. Of course the consequence must be that  
the convention will consist exclusively of delegates  
in favor of a constitution authorizing slavery, and  
that such a constitution will be framed and sub-  
mitted to Congress for ratification.

The reason assigned by the free State men for not  
participating in the election of delegates is that they  
know they would not have fair play—that the offi-  
cers to superintend the elections are generally or  
universally pro-slavery men and would bring at out  
or at least countenance enough ruffianism and swind-  
ling to secure a nominal pro-slavery triumph in  
spite of numbers. Undoubtedly the free State men  
have a legal right to stay away from the polls if  
they choose, and to do so under any pretext, but, if  
they stay away merely on account of an alleged ap-  
prehension of what their opponents might do, they  
have no shadow of right or reason to think that  
their remaining at home will tend in the slightest  
degree to vitiate the result in the estimation either  
of Congress or of the people of the United States.  
Under such circumstances, it will be perfectly ab-  
surd on their part to object to the institution of slave-  
ry in Kansas.

It seems to us, that, if the Free-soil leaders in  
Kansas were honest in their views and professions,  
they would, especially as they claim a large majori-  
ty of the popular strength, go to the polls and take  
their followers with them at the election of delegates  
and do everything in their power to secure the free-  
State constitution which they say they so ardently  
desire. Then they might, if their opponents should  
carry the day by ruffianism and swindling, make  
proof of the outrages and appeal to Congress for  
justice. But, if they choose to succumb in advance  
and not to lift a finger against the framing of a slave  
constitution, they may well be ashamed to open  
their mouths upon the subject hereafter or to make  
any appeal either to Congress or to the nation.

NEW YORK LEDGER.—During a recent visit to  
New York, we called two or three times at the office  
of the Ledger and had an opportunity of inspecting  
the books of that wonderfully successful paper.  
What we said when we spoke of it some weeks ago  
was far beneath its present mark. Its circulation at  
this time is considerably over three hundred thou-  
sand—probably one hundred and fifty thousand over  
that of any other paper in America. We hear that  
there is a weekly in London whose circulation is  
equal if not superior to that of the Ledger, but it is  
sold so cheap that its profits cannot be a fourth part  
as much as those of the latter periodical.

Mr. Robert Bonner, the sole editor and proprietor  
of the Ledger, has won his extraordinary success by  
his singular knowledge of public taste and by the  
extraordinary tact, talent, and enterprise that he in-  
variably exhibits in ministering to it. He never  
fails to fulfil the expectations of his myriads of read-  
ers. His Ledger has a more popular corps of writers  
than any other paper. That his vast circulation is  
substantial and healthful is shown by the fact that  
it has for months been not only rapidly but steadily  
and regularly increasing in all the thousand cities of  
our Republic. Other Eastern editors, beholding his  
triumph, have tried to imitate him, but they have  
found him imitable.

Among the regular contributors to the Ledger are  
Fanny Fern, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Caroline Ingraham,  
Emerson Bennett, Mrs. Vaughan, Alice Carey,  
Sylvanus Cobb, Mary Stanley Gibson, Emma Alice  
Browne, and Oliver Sinclair, and there are very  
many others. Miss Emma Alice Browne, whose  
genius is familiar to our readers, has contributed  
several exquisite gems to the Ledger both in poetry  
and prose.

The time of the Kenton Circuit Court has been  
occupied the present week in hearing argument in the  
case of the Kentucky Trust Co. Bank vs. The Sav-  
ings Bank of Cincinnati. The question that has  
been argued so far, is, whether a mortgage made by  
B. F. Sanford in favor of the Savings Bank for  
\$151,000, should be set aside, having been made  
without consideration, and at a time when he was  
otherwise greatly indebted, and, in fact, to himself,  
he being at that period a stockholder in the Savings  
Bank. The mortgage was made upon the day of  
the failure of the Bank.

It is the opinion of the best informed citizens  
of Indiana that Gov. Willard will very soon call an  
extra session of the Legislature of that State.

LA CROSSE, MINNESOTA.—The new town of  
La Crosse, Minnesota, bids fair to rival, in the  
rapidity of its progress, either Mound City or Chi-  
cago. It is situated on the Mississippi, opposite to  
La Crosse, in Wisconsin, which is the terminus on  
the Mississippi river of the railroad from Milwaukee.  
The act of Congress recently passed granting lands  
to Minnesota for railroad purposes makes La Crosse  
the Eastern terminus to which converges the whole  
system of railroads provided for in Minnesota.  
Located at the mouth of Root river, the only point  
for one hundred and fifty miles either up or down  
the Mississippi from which a railroad can be con-  
veniently constructed to the interior of the new State  
of Minnesota, and directly upon the route of the  
great Central Pacific Railroad, it must rapidly be-  
come a city of very extensive commercial impor-  
tance, and already its growth promises to astonish  
those who are most familiar with the marvellous  
rapidity with which rich and populous cities have  
sprung up in the Western country.

This site possesses extraordinary advantages. In  
addition to the railroad facilities which have been  
mentioned, it commands a vast extent of the most  
productive country in the West rapidly filling up  
with an industrious population and it has the best  
harbor to be found for hundreds of miles in either  
direction on the river. It will attract to it imme-  
diately an immense concourse of settlers and will soon  
become one of the leading emporiums of the great  
northwest for mineral and agricultural productions.

The site of the town is owned by a company of en-  
terprising gentlemen, many of whom are Kentucki-  
ans, who have been offered several hundred per cent  
above the original cost for their shares in the grow-  
ing city. This company have obtained the ferry  
privileges between La Crosse and La Crescent and  
have now two steam ferry-boats actively engaged in  
the transportation of immigrants. The value of the  
ferry alone is estimated at \$200,000. From the  
superior natural advantages and the singular con-  
centration of extensive systems of railroads East  
and West at that point, we cannot doubt that La  
Crescent will rapidly rise to importance in wealth  
and population. Capitalists are already attracted  
to it in large numbers, and extensive improvements  
are in progress.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—A new or-  
ganization of the management of this great thor-  
oughfare of trade and travel will go into operation  
during the present week. Mr. McCullum, who has  
for three years past been superintendent of the road,  
is about to resign that position and to devote his en-  
ergies to the completion of some extensive bridge  
contracts. Hereafter the road is to be operated in  
two divisions; the eastern division, comprising what  
is now known as the railroad and the eastern and  
Delaware divisions, is to be under the charge of  
Mr. Hugh Riddle, and the western division under  
that of Mr. J. A. Hart.

The duties of general superintendent are to be  
performed by the president. It is fortunate for the  
company and for the traveling public that these ar-  
duous duties will devolve upon Mr. Homer Ram-  
sden, of Newburgh, the present able and efficient  
president of the company. He has been for three-  
teen years a director of the company and for four  
years its president. Possessing great experience  
and energy, extraordinary executive skill, and  
sound judgment, there can be no doubt that under  
his management the road will soon become equal  
in every respect to the most sanguine wishes of its  
friends and patrons.

A body of deserters from Walker's army in  
Nicaragua have published in the Costa Rican Al-  
bum Semanal a long address to the soldiers remain-  
ing with Walker, urging them likewise to desert the  
General. These men have doubtless suffered many  
and great privations, but this address is no sufficient  
apology for their conduct, which is neither brave nor  
magnanimous. They went to Nicaragua to partici-  
pate in the revolution, and to sustain the govern-  
ment established by Walker and his coadjutors. If  
Walker is the thankless, unfeeling, cruel, and in-  
efficient leader that they represent him to be, he could  
easily have been deposed from his command and a  
more able and humane leader could be chosen. The  
address is a poor attempt to justify their desertion  
of a cause made desperate as much through the vi-  
cious habits of the soldiery as the inefficiency of the  
commander.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—It will be seen from a  
dispatch that there has been a steamboat explosion  
in the Mississippi, which was attended with the loss  
of many lives. The Forest Rose, the boat on which  
the explosion took place, was a stern-wheeler, and  
formerly belonged to Pittsburgh. We do not know  
what trade she was engaged in.

Prince Michael Hilkoff, of the Russian court,  
accompanied by one of the Governors of the Russian  
empire, passed through New York on Saturday, on  
his way to Washington. He was accompanied by one  
of the bogus ticket offices, and, on complaining to  
the police, the swindler was arrested and obliged to  
disgorge.

There was lately a violent gunpowder explo-  
sion in St. Louis. One of the papers of that city  
says that the explosion was "sudden." Gunpowder  
explosions generally are. Gunpowder ignites much  
more readily than anthracite coal or any of the ordi-  
nary fuels.

THALBERG IS COMING.—Thalberg, the prince  
of pianists, whose brilliant concerts and matinees  
have electrified and charmed and fascinated the  
whole fashionable world of New York and Bos-  
ton, will appear before a Louisville audience at Mo-  
zart Hall early in May next.

Among the improvements in a new Presby-  
terian church dedicated in New York city on Sunday  
last, is a telegraph from the pulpit to the door, so  
that the minister can communicate with the sexton



# **EVENING BULLETIN.**

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1857.

**B. Barker** will be assisted in the collecting of debts due the Bulletin by J. M. and A. Gray east of Third street. It is to be hoped all persons indebted will be ready to settle their bills when presented, and not compel the collectors to call two or three times for the small amounts due.

**AMERICAN MARBLE FOR THE EUROPEAN MARKET.**—Those feeling an interest in American productions will be pleased to learn that New England is furnishing an ornamental marble of sufficient merit to attract the attention of European dealers in the article. The Verd Antique Marble Company, working the quarries at Roxbury, Vermont, have recently shipped several blocks on orders to France, and have within a few days received an order from one of the most prominent dealers in London for a quantity in the rough block. In both England and France it is said to be superior to the Italian veined marbles now used, and must hereafter, to a large extent, supply their places. This we believe to be the first instance where marble has been exported to Europe on the order of a European manufacturer, our marbles having been considered inferior to the Italian article.

**CASS, HULSEMANN, AND A NEGRO GIRL.**—Our new and venerable Secretary of State has commenced his diplomatic difficulties with a correspondence with the Chevalier Hulsemann. The Chevalier had some dispute with the master of a negro woman that he had hired as a servant, and the master meeting her in the street told her to go home to his house. The woman did so, and the Chevalier has invoked the interposition of the State Department to defend his right as Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria against interference with his servants. In the correspondence with Secretary Cass, the nature of the patriarchal institution is a subject of discussion.

**PAINTINGS.**—At a sale of modern paintings in New York, on Wednesday, Stuart's portraits of Madison and Monroe brought \$655 apiece. Shayer's Crown Inn, Isle of Wight, sold for \$700, and his Swan Inn, Isle of Wight, for \$530. Kennett's Franconia Mountain brought \$525; Hermitage, Powerscourt Park, near Dublin, by R. Wilson, sold for \$390; the Sybil's Temple, by J. F. Cropsey, sold for \$310; Recollections of Italy, a composition by the same artist, brought \$315; Stanfield's Month of the River Thames sold for \$305.

**The intelligence from the British West Indies** is interesting. In Jamaica, the agitation against the Cuban slave-trade is kept up vigorously, and public meetings had been held to petition the home government to interfere in the matter. In Barbadoes, the Legislature had favorably entertained a project for a telegraph through the Lesser Antilles, connecting the North and South American continents, and had declared its readiness to guarantee the necessary privileges and its share of a general contribution toward the enterprise.

**FIRE IN CHAMPLIN, KY.**—A correspondent writes us that the dwelling of T. K. Marshall, his storehouse, kitchen, meat-house, ice-house, barn, and cow-cub were entirely consumed by fire on the morning of the 30th ult. All of his corn and hay and part of his goods were burned. Loss not less than \$4,000, no insurance.

**THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.**—The Baltimore American says that there appears to be reason to apprehend that our own government may become entangled in the affair of the Newfoundland fisheries. The cessions made to France by the convention which now causes so much excitement in the British province principally interested are certainly very liberal. In this the colonists seem to have just cause of alarm, particularly as they are not supposed to share in the reciprocal advantages acquired by the mother country on the other side of the water. France has long had an eye to these fisheries, and it is not unreasonable to conjecture that the Emperor sees more in the acquisition of the privileges now obtained than the comparatively insignificant profits to his people to be thus derived. To build up a navy of hardy seamen was ever a favorite project of his great uncle; to do the same thing is even more the policy of the present Emperor. This can be done in no way so admirably as by acquiring these very privileges and thus giving to France an extended system of practical apprenticeship. This, however, does not appear to alarm England in the least: so she barters away, without so much as "by your leave," what her Newfoundland dependency evidently thinks vital to her interests. This of course rouses the colonists, and the consequences are the recent indignation meetings.

**Among the speeches made at the meeting in St. John** was one by Hon. John Fox, containing a passage to which we invite attention, as illustrating not only the earnestness of the pressure from England, and the boldness of the resistance from the colony, but matters, as we have intimated, in which our own government may yet find itself involved:

Notwithstanding the threats held out to us by Mr. Labouchere's dispatch that if we do not ratify the terms of that convention it may be worse for us, we shall not only reject the Convention, but, I am satisfied, you will resolve upon rejecting the Imperial Parliament also to reject it. We will tell Mr. Labouchere that we reject the Convention, and that we defy his insulting threats. The fisheries of this colony are the birthright of her people, and I believe they would sooner renounce their allegiance to England than permit such a spoliation of her rights. Fortunately for me, the Reciprocity Treaty with the U. S. State has preceded this convention; and will, I believe, prove our salvation, for the Americans have acquired rights under that treaty, which they will not allow France, or any other power, to interfere with, and I do believe that next summer we shall have American war steamers on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, to protect their rights and ours also if necessary.

**ANOTHER POINT SETTLED.**—The question has been mooted, whether foreign goods or merchandise, in transit through the country to an interior port on the 1st of July next, would be considered "in public store" and entitled to entry at the reduced rate of the new tariff. This has been decided in the affirmative by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will be seen from the following copy of the official instructions to the Collector of New York:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 26, 1857.

Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, asking whether merchandise in transit in bond to an interior port, but which may not arrive at the port of destination until after the 1st of July next, can be considered as in public store, or bonded warehouse, within the meaning of the act of 3d instant, and the instructions of this Department of 17th instant; and in reply have to state that merchandise so situated, being in the custody of the Government, may be considered as in bonded warehouse, and should it so remain, and not arrive at its port of destination until after the 1st of July next, it would be liable only to the reduced rate of duty. Very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,  
 Secretary of the Treasury.  
 J. REEDFIELD, Esq.,  
 Collector of Customs, New York.

Our letter from New Orleans will be found unusually interesting.

**The foreign correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce** thus describes the Turcoman horses offered by the Shah of Persia to the French Emperor:

The Emperor went down to the court-yard, where the noble animals, with Persian housings, were tended by Persian grooms. The horses are taller than the Arabian breed; they have no mane—nature grants them so little for ornament that their owners deprive them of it altogether. Napoleon Louis, an adept, expressed a lively satisfaction. Another eminent judge of horse-flesh describes them through nearly two columns of the Constitutionnel as far superior to the barbs in the best qualities, as in beauty; sixty stallions of the same high pedigree would prove a fortune for the French races. The Shah personally selected the present samples; and his stud near Teheran consists of thousands set apart in the north for his stables.

**OUTRAGES OF BRIGHAN YOUNG.**—A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald, writing from Salt Lake City, on the 7th of January, says:

I have to chronicle one of the most daring and insulting national crimes ever committed in the United States, and that, too, under the direct care and control, and under the immediate order and direction of this man Young. Early in January, and just in advance of the meeting of the Supreme Court, a party of the Mormons in high standing in the Church, and under the advice of Brigham Young, repaired to the office of Hon. G. P. Stiles, one of the United States District Judges, the law office of T. S. Williams, Esq., and the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and took therefrom all the papers belonging to the Supreme Court, consisting of records, dockets, opinions filed away, together with nine hundred volumes of the laws, furnished by the Federal Government for the use of the Territory of Utah. The reason given for this treasonous act was that Congress would not admit them as a State, and that they would not allow the Federal officers to remain in the Territory; and that what officers were now in the Territory must leave as soon as grass grows or he will send them to hell across lots. Now, sir, can you find a parallel to this act of treason since the organization of the American Colonies? If so, please note the time and place.

It seems to be a settled fact that the laws of Congress cannot be carried out or put in force in this Territory, the only law known and obeyed in the Territory being that of the Church, and that is the will of Brigham Young, who most clearly is the most brutal tyrant now on earth, and, in point of treasonous designs, without an equal. Often have the courts decided against the enactments of the Utah statutes, but all in vain. The Mormons go on after their own order of doing business, wholly disregarding and setting at defiance the opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and openly declare that they will not obey nor be governed by any laws unless he is a Mormon, and that any man who thinks otherwise can lose his life by trying the experiment, which most emphatically will be the case unless a strong military aid is given by the United States Government. In vain may one try for justice where the mandate of one man is the supreme law of the land, when you have Mormon jurors, witnesses, officers, &c., all bound by a secret oath of hostility not only to all the laws of Congress, but toward all the officers of the United States Government, from President down to that of Marshal of the Territory of Utah.

At this time, sir, there are five young men lingering out a weary life of misery and wretchedness, groaning beneath heavy loads of iron, in the damp and dismal cells of the Utah penitentiary, for no crime known to the laws other than expressing opinions of disapprobation of the doctrines of Mormonism, which here is the blackest crime a man can commit. It is worthy of remark that these young men are not Mormons, but were passing, on their way to California, from Missouri. Poor fellows! they are doomed to a sickly and torturing death, and that soon, for it is not possible to survive such brutal treatment very long. Quite recently a young man by the name of Lewis was convicted of assault and battery, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary; and while on their way to prison a band of ruffians took him away from the officer and deprived him of his—, and then put him into prison to die. These things are too common to endure much longer; and unless the Federal Government speedily lend aid unto her officers in this territory, the miserable ends of both Mormons and officers of the Government can be better anticipated than told.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Bulletin.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 25, 1857.

The heaviest portion of the season's business is now over. The crop of sugar is pretty well disposed of. Cotton is still coming in, but only in small lots, and the bulk is now in second and third hands. The receipts of Western produce are also falling off. The hardware and dry goods men are still busy with some Texas and Arkansas dealers, but stocks are now exceedingly reduced, and purchasers and purchasers are daily becoming fewer and lighter. More persons are leaving the city than coming to it. Some handsome fortunes have been made here this year, particularly in the cotton factory business. Several houses will realize in clear gain over \$150,000 each. The past winter has been agreeable, and, as a general thing, strangers have been pleased with their visit, though many of those who stopped at the St. Charles went away with bitter complaints of exorbitant charges, miserable fare, and poor attendance. This hotel, it must be regretted, has not been conducted in a manner to improve its reputation, and the complaints made have, in most instances, been too well founded—the table and attendances on the ladies' side of the house have been miserable.

Reports from the country show that the recent cold weather has throughout the State retarded the growing crops two or three weeks at least, though no material injury, it is believed, has been done except to the fruit, much of which in some localities is completely destroyed.

Some decided movements have recently taken place in the affairs of the Texas Pacific Railroad. One or two meetings of parties interested have been held; the dominion of the controlling board has been changed to this city, and new subscription lists have been opened. Public attention has been called to the road, its progress, prospects, and the immense grants of valuable land made to it by the State of Texas. Two editorialists have appeared in the Picayune in relation to it, but the subject has not yet by any means been handled in a manner due to its merits. The whole South is deeply interested in its success, and it is to be earnestly hoped that those to whom the execution of the mighty work shall be entrusted will be equal to their duties and not swayed by personal speculation.

**Mr. George Peabody**, the great banker, leaves here to-day. It is rumored that a deputation of prominent Mississippians called upon him a few days ago, and that during the interview he had occasion to speak of the financial affairs of Mississippi with reference to the unpaid bonds, and did speak with extreme severity against the State, but with regret and mortification. A large portion of those bonds, it is well known, are held in England, and the rebuke must have been keenly felt coming as it does from such a source and at such a time too when English capital is sought to assist in building the railroads through that State. Mississippi is abundantly able to pay her indebtedness, and it seems strange indeed that she still repudiates.

The Tribune says: "We learn that a wealthy gentleman of this vicinity has just given to four of the prominent painters of the city commissions of unusual magnitude. The artists in question are Messrs. Huntington, Hicks, Rossiter, and Baker. Each is to paint a picture fifteen feet by nine, grouping from twenty to thirty distinguished living personages of this country. Thus Mr. Huntington is to paint the eminent merchants; the picture of Mr. Hicks will represent men and women who have become famous in American literature; the Rossiter will give the portraits of scientific men; and that of Mr. Baker, of artists. These interesting works are to be commenced immediately."

The speaker who "took the door" has been arrested for stealing lumber.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

GENOA, Italy, March 2, 1857.

The Susquehanna arrived in Genoa three days since, after a month's absence at Naples and Palermo. Though the fears of revolution and anarchy which induced Mr. Owen to desire her presence there have not been realized, yet the anxieties of many American families were quieted by the sight of the stars and stripes in Sicily. The state of things there is in some respects worse than the public rumors represent them. The opposition to the King is more deep-rooted and deadly, and it would not surprise me to hear of an uprising there like that of Vesuvius itself, where the very world seems to be falling to pieces.

There is now no doubt that both the fort and the war-steamers were blown up by design, and were intended as mere diversions of the minds of the police from other great plans of ruin which have since been discovered. All the great castles had been undermined, and were almost ready for an explosion. A mine had been prepared for the Royal Palace, and the plan formed for springing it during the great ball, by which the King and the nobles might be involved in the ruin. The design was discovered, the invitations recalled, and the King and his family immediately hurried to Caserta, where, as you know, he is living in constant apprehensions of his life, a spectacle of pity and of cursing to the world.

These facts of mining the castles and the palace I would not report, had they not been communicated by those who are worthy of confidence. They reveal a state of desperation which will, before long, produce decided, if not awful, results. As to the future of the kingdom, whether Bomba lives, or resigns, or is killed, who is wise enough to predict? There are evidently three distinct parties among the enemies of the King—Republicans, Murat men, and those who desire a Constitutional monarchy, like that of Sardinia. The relative position of these parties, I cannot state. But while they are thus divided, the friends of absolutism, nobles and priests, and the beggars, must have their own way—and the successor of Bomba, whenever he comes, will do as much damage to the kingdom as his dupes, and foment their divisions, and seat himself more firmly on the throne of power. Perhaps, however, he will come, whose right it is to reign, and then Naples and Sicily will be free.

**SEA-ELPHANTS AT ST. HELENA.**—I will now attempt to give a description of the sea-elf, an animal of which the public in general have a very imperfect idea. The male of this species has a carapace of enormous size, broad across the nose, six or seven inches in length, and from this peculiarity has the animal derived its name, as its purpose seems to be similar to that of an elephant's proboscis. I have seen the sea-elf more than twenty-five feet in length, and measuring about twenty-five feet round the body; whereas the female is never half that size, and in form resembles the hair-seal, which does not materially differ from the fur animal in shape, &c. The male sea-elf comes on shore the latter end of August, the females later in September, or about the first of October.

When the males first come on shore, they are so excessively fat, that I have seen two from which might be produced a ton of oil, but after a residence of three months on the land without food they become, as might be expected, very lean and emaciated. About the middle of December, their young being old enough to take the water, the whole breeding herd leave the shore, to follow where instinct leads among the hidden recesses of the deep. About the first of January, the progeny of the previous year come on shore to renew their coats, and in the middle of February the full-grown males and females do the same; and by the first of May they have all disappeared, both old and young. From the fact of these animals living so long on shore without food, I should infer that they can derive sustenance by absorption during this period—consuming the substance of their own bodies. Hence their extreme emaciation at the time they return to the ocean. There is a striking contrast between their clumsy, sluggish motions on land and their agility and sagacity in the water.

Unlike the fur-seal, the sea-elf seldom runs or fights; but when the club is aimed at his skull, or the lance at his heart, he merely raises a supplicating look at his murderer, while the tears overflow from his eyes, and then awaits the death-stroke with martyr-like composure. But were he conscious of his own powers, or were his courage equal to them, his assailants would probably get the worst of the bargain. Unwieldy as his form appears, such rapid forward action he is capable of coming to close quarters, human skill could avail little against the astonishing power of his jaws, which in the agonies of death will literally grind the hardest stones to powder between his teeth. It is a remarkable fact that the sea-elf has never been seen in the water by any navigator more than thirty rods from the shore. I have seen them come up and take breath within half a cable's length of the beach; but even then they only allowed about half an inch of their nose to come above water.—*Captain Webster.*

**INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.**—The Cultivation of Flax in Ohio. Mr. J. M. Woodward, of North Jackson, Mahoning county, Ohio, furnishes to the Commissioner of Patents an interesting description of the cultivation of flax in that State. He remarks that three pecks of seed is sown to the acre, which yields from six to twelve bushels of flax, the price of which per bushel is \$2.25. From one to two tons of flax straw are to be obtained from each acre, the price of which per ton is \$3.50 to \$7 according to quality. This straw is manufactured into tow for the rope works and paper mills of the Eastern cities.

**The Cultivation of the Sweet Potato in Ohio.**—The Commissioner of Patents has received an interesting letter on this subject from Mr. Lywick, of Newark, Licking county, Ohio, in which he states that in the spring of 1847 he bought a peck of sweet potatoes of a peddler from Muskingum Valley. From this quantity the first successful attempt was made to cultivate the sweet potato in Licking county. Mr. E. sold the following spring seventy-five cents worth of plants, and had a good yield of potatoes in the spring, the proceeds from the sale of which assisted him materially in building a house.

The next spring he sold his neighbors about \$20 worth of plants, in 1849 he sold over \$100 worth, and in 1855 sold \$297 worth, one-half of which sum was paid by the citizens of Licking county, and the other half by those of adjoining counties, especially north of Licking, and as far as Cleveland, Colerain, and Sandusky. From the above data, he was enabled to give an estimate of how many bushels of sweet potatoes were grown in Licking county in 1855. The number of plants he stated at 414,000, which, at one bushel for every 100 plants, would yield about 4,140 bushels; but at the usual rate of estimating the product, or at three bushels for every 100 plants, the yield would be 12,420 bushels.

**A MORMON MADMAN.**—A Copenhagen journal gives an account of a young man, who, possessed of a small fortune, became converted to Mormonism a few years ago, and, like most converts, manifested great zeal for his new faith. He resided in a village of the name of God to convert her to the faith of the Mormon. The young woman said that she was named Faaberg, in the island of Faaberg. His wife, a woman of Mormonism, and abandon the Lutheran creed in which she was brought up. At this he became much excited, and declared that he would repudiate her, and proceed with his children to Utah. A few weeks since they had a violent quarrel upon the subject, and in the dead of night he aroused his wife, and to her surprise she saw that he had a torch in one hand and a poisoned dagger in the other. He said that an angel had appeared to him, and had charged him to convert her to the faith of the Mormon. The young woman said that she was named Faaberg, in the island of Faaberg. His wife, a woman of Mormonism, and abandon the Lutheran creed in which she was brought up. At this he became much excited, and declared that he would repudiate her, and proceed with his children to Utah.

**MARRIED.**  
 On the 1st inst., by Rev. G. Gates, Mr. ALONZO RAWLINS to Miss E. R. J. EWING, both of this city.

**A PERFUMED BREATH.**—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet but leaves the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year.

**A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION** may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosy hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

**SHAVING MADE EASY.**—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the brush well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. Fretzger & Co., proprietors. J. S. Morris & Sons and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devo, agents for New Albany.

**CONCERTINA.**  
 THE finest instrument of this kind ever offered in this city will be for sale on Monday next, April 6, at the Music-store of  
 CHARLES J. KENT, 67 Third st.

**COAL! COAL!**  
 WE have a large supply of superior PITTSBURGH COAL for sale at the lowest market price. City and country patrons supplied on the shortest notice. It is a superior article for blacksmithing purposes. Give us a call. Office a few doors below Third on south side of Jefferson street.

**COAL! COAL! COAL!**  
 THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE at  
 CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS,  
 where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price. His Office is on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets.

**Dr. King's Dispensary.**  
 DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second streets, and on the corner of Jackson and Hancock streets, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other discharges growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience enables him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him will meet with success in having the disease effectually cured, and free of all the difficulties previously attendant on their cure.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. A disease which is cured in a few days, and which causes no pain. Where strictures exist, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms, and lead to a premature old age.

PERSONS abroad, by writing and stating their case, with fee enclosed, will receive the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same.

**Saddlery Warehouse.**  
 C. C. PROAL  
 Has removed to the new building erected on the site of his old stand, 61 Third st., between Main and Market.

Having opened a fresh stock of Saddlery, made up and bought chiefly for cash, offers rare inducements to purchasers. Call and examine.

**GENTS' FINE GLOVE KID GAITERS,** a very neat article for spring, just received from the manufacturer, J. W. OWEN & WOODS, at 1st Market, one door above Third.

**GENTS' LASTING GAITERS,** Washington, Oxford Ties, Strap shoes, &c., just received and for sale at our usual low price.

**BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CONGRESS GAITERS and Oxford Ties,** just received at 1st Market, OWEN & WOODS.

**LADIES' AND MISSES' HEEL GAITERS,** spring style, received at 1st Market, OWEN & WOODS.

**CHILDREN'S SHOES,** a great variety of new styles, just received and for sale at our usual low price.

**RICH DRY GOODS BY EXPRESS.**  
 THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.  
 Just received by  
 C. DUVALL & CO.,  
 537 Main street.

RECEIVED this morning by Express—  
 Rich Silk Robes; Stella Shawls; Plain Foulard Silks; Stella Scarves; French Silk Robes; Rich Legging Robes; French Chintzes; Broche do do; Chintz Robes; Hemmed border, and embroidered 144s; Ladies' Silk Gaiters, &c.  
 The above, with many other descriptions of rich Goods, have just been received, and to which we shall be adding daily from our extensive stock, who is now in the Eastern market selecting the latest and most approved styles of goods, all of which we offer at the lowest prices.

**NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!**  
 A. R. C. Explorations and Discoveries during the Nineteenth Century, being detailed accounts of the several Expeditions to the North Sea, both English and American, conducted by Ross, Parry, Back, Franklin, Meade, and others, including the first Grand Expedition under Lieutenant DeLavenue, and final effort of Dr. E. K. Kane in search of Sir John Franklin. Edited and compiled by Samuel M. May. Price \$1.

Arctic Explorations in the years 1833, '34, and '35, by Ellis Kent Kane, M. D., U. S. N. 2 vols. Price \$5. Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Manners, in a series of familiar letters to a friend, historical, biographical, anecdotal, and descriptive, by S. G. Goodrich. 2 vols. Price \$1.

River Rivers, by Mary J. Holmes, author of Tempest and Sunshine, The English Orphan, etc. Price \$1. Just received and for sale by  
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